



ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND OF THE
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

•

1965



RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. FAITH'S AND AYLHAM

The
A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Irene B.M. Green
M.D., B.S., D.P.H.)

together with
the
R E P O R T S
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(B. J. Palmer
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I)

and
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
(R. H. Colver
C.Eng., A.M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.P.H.E.)

1965

Cavendish House,
28 St. Andrews Street,
Norwich
NOR 10J.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

IRENE B.M. GREEN, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector
under Petroleum Acts

B.J. PALMER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors

E. PHILBIN, B.A., M.R.S.H. (to 30.7.65).

B.E. THWAITES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

D. S. BROOKS, A.M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

K.H. TURNER, M.A.P.H.I., (from 1.3.65).

D.R.PARR, M.A.P.H.I., (from 22.11.65).

Meat Inspectors

J. WALKER

R.W. DYE, A.R.S.H., (from 4.1.65).

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MISS P. MARTIN

I.R.R. LAKER

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Deputy Engineer and Surveyor

J. S. BETTRIDGE

Assistant Engineer

K. P. MONEY, M.I.P.H.E., (from 27.3.65).

Engineering Assistant

K. A. BROOKS, M.I.P.H.E.

Senior Building Inspector

R. N. BARRETT, Mun. B.I.,

Building Inspectors

H. BOOTH

W. M. KEIGHLEY (from 8.3.65).

Surveying Assistant

W. G. CHASTNEY

Clerk of Works

C. HUNTER (from 11.1.65).

Works Superintendent

D. J. SAUNDERS

Maintenance Engineer

E. D. GROUF

Senior Clerk

E. G. H. MOBBS

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C. BARDWELL

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The
 A N N U A L R E P O R T
 of the
 MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
 (Irene B.M. Green, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.)
 for the
 RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM
 NORFOLK
 for the year ending 31st December, 1965

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1965. This will be my nineteenth, and last, report to the Council.

It is always a salutary experience to look back on the work of previous years and I feel that it may be of some interest to review the nineteen years I have spent in the service of the Council. It may be that a pattern will be traced, or errors uncovered, to show what was done well, what might have been done better and what was never done at all.

First of all, I shall deal with the data relevant to the year 1965 alone, afterwards I shall try to sum up the last 19 years, under the various headings and finally I will venture to draw some conclusions and perhaps give a pointer to the future.

1965.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,005
Population (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,648
Population (Census 1951)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,629
Population (Census 1961)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,003
Population (Estimated mid-1965)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,950
Number of structurally separate dwellings (1931)	..	..							7,660
" " " " " (1951)	..	..							10,798
" " " " " (1961)	..	..							15,160
" " " " " (1964)	..	..							16,824
" " " " " (1965)	..	..							17,605
Rateable Value 31st December, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,544,943
Estimated Net Produce of Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£6,308

The estimated mid-year population was 50,950, an increase of 1,640 since 1964. As there was an excess of 465 births over deaths, some 1,175 new residents must have moved into the district. The corresponding increase in the number of inhabited dwellings was 781.

Retrospectively, in my first year of office, 1947, the population was 36,500 and the excess of births over deaths was 434 due to the very high birth rate that year.

In 1947 a penny rate was £580 and total rate revenue £150,576. In 1964, the corresponding figures were £5,830 and £1,451,332.

During this period, the population increase amounted to about 26%.

THE WEATHER

The year 1965 will go on record as one of the most depressing from the point of view of weather for at least 40 years. There were hardly any settled spells and these were masked and heavily outnumbered by long periods of inclement and uncompromising conditions. The summer months were predominatly cool, wet and dull and the total rainfall was over 29". The holiday month of July was the most unpleasant since 1925, August was slightly better while in September the heavy rain returned to complete a dismal three months. Apart from late October, all the winter months were dull and cold and mostly very wet.

In the last 18 years, there have been 10 very severe winters and 8 relatively mild ones. For 6 years from 1951 to 1956 every winter was hard, the last one being in 1963.

Summers have had a bad record, 12 of them being predominantly wet or dull and 6 were sunny and warm.

Only 3 years, 1949, 1959 and 1964 had mild winters and bright warm summers. In 1947, 1952 and 1955 a severe winter was followed by a warm summer.

There was a long depressing run of bad summers from 1956 to 1963 except for one break in 1959 which was sunny and warm.

The increase of numbers of deaths from respiratory disease was noteable in the hard winters, particularly if it was an epidemic year for influenza. The deaths were predominantly amongst the elderly.

VITAL STATISTICS

Total Males Females				St. Faith's & Lylsham.		England & Wales
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>				1965	1964	1965
Legitimate	974	491	483	} Birth rate } per 1,000 of } estimated } resident } population	20.0	20.3
Illegitimate	44	23	21			
Total:	1018	514	504			
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>						
Legitimate	16	6	10	} Rate per } 1,000 live } and still } births	15.4	14.7
Illegitimate	-	-	-			
Total:	16	6	10			
<u>DEATHS</u>						
Total:	553	276	277	} Crude death } rate per } 1,000 of } estimated } resident } population		10.8
					10.2	11.5
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>						
Legitimate	8	4	4	} Infant } Mortality } rate per } 1,000 live } births	9.8	9.0
Illegitimate	2	-	2			
Total:	10	4	6			

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS

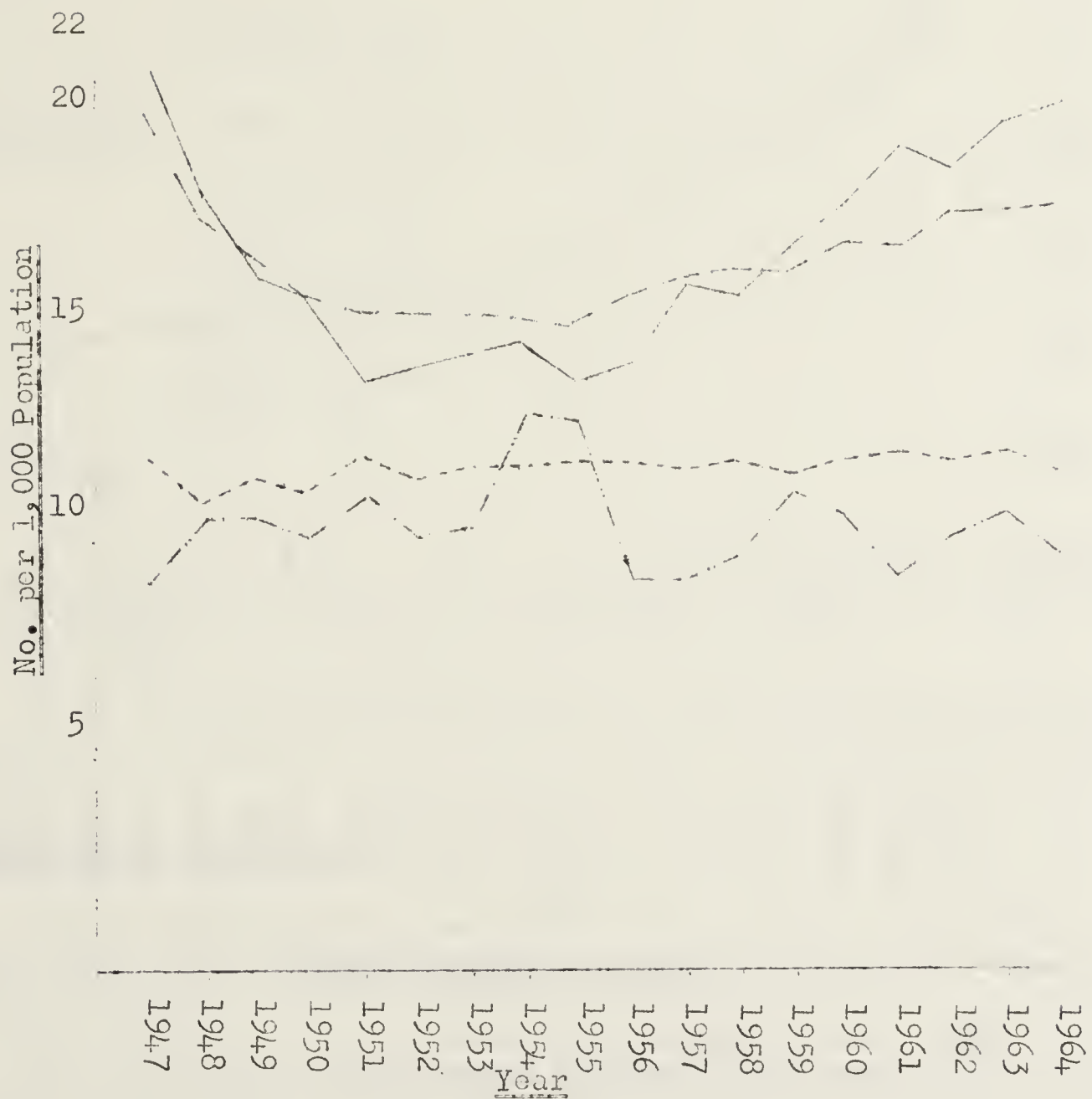
		<u>St. Faith's & Aylsham.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth rate adjusted for age and sex		18.0	18.0
Death rate adjusted for age and sex		9.9	11.5
Infant Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) ..		9.8	19.0
Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) ..		9.8	13.0
Early Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) ..		9.8	
Legitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births)		8.2	23.8
Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births		45.4	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		4.5	7.7
Maternal deaths (Deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion) ..		Nil	
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births		Nil	
Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births (stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age)		25.1	27.4

The causes of death as supplied by the Registrar General are given in the following table :-

							<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	..	..				4	8	12
2.	Malignant Neoplasm of Lung or Bronchus						18	6	24
3.	Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	..	..				-	12	12
4.	Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus	..	..				-	7	7
5.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms						27	33	60
6.	Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	..	..	..			4	1	5
7.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
8.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..					37	44	81
9.	Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	..			59	38	97
10.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..			5	4	9
11.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..		35	55	90
12.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..			10	10	20
13.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
14.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	23	25	48
15.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	15
16.	Other Disease of Respiratory System	..					2	1	3
17.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..				4	-	4
18.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..					1	-	1
19.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..			1	-	1
20.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..			3	-	3
21.	Congenital Malformations	..	..	..			3	-	3
22.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Disease						13	16	29
23.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..			9	2	11
24.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	4
25.	All other Accidents	..	..	..	..		3	6	9
All Causes							<u>276</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>553</u>

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS

	Pre-School		School	Working Life					Pensionable Age		TOTAL
Age Groups	Under								Over		
	1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75	
Totals:	10	3	1	4	6	13	24	89	145	258	553



BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE

KEY - - - - - Death Rate St. F. & A.
 - - - - - Death Rate E. & W.
 - - - - - Birth Rate E. & W.
 - - - - - Birth Rate St. F. & A.



INFANT MORTALITY RATE

KEY ————— England and Wales
 - - - - - St. Faith's and Aylsham,

Life Shorteners (Deaths between 1 and 45)

There were 27 deaths between 1 and 45 years, 16 males and 11 females, from the following causes :-

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>Accidents (6)</u>	Road (4)	Ages :- , ,	27,18,26	23
	Air (1)		29	-
	Drowning (1)		34	-
<u>Disease (20)</u>	Heart and Circulatory (4)		-	-
	Malignant (6)		35	35,35,21,26,24
	Leukaemia (2)		38,3	-
	Nephritis (2)		37	37
	Pneumonia (1)		-	43
	Other (5)		-	-
<u>Suicide (1)</u>			-	35

Again it will be seen that males are more vulnerable than females, particularly where accidents are concerned, 5 males to 1 female died accidentally and 4 of these occurred on the roads.

There were 20 deaths from disease in this age groups, malignant disease accounting for 6 of these and there was one suicide, a female aged 35.

Early Deaths in 13 years

Since 1952, premature deaths have been noted in the Annual Reports and from 1956 onwards they have been analysed into age, sex and causation.

In 9 years since 1956, there have been 169 deaths of persons under the age of 40. The following table gives the figures in the various categories :-

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total deaths under 40	= 169	113	56
Deaths from accidents	= 65	56	9
Deaths from disease	= 104	57	47

It will be clearly seen that there is great preponderance of males, twice as many as females but when the figures are further broken down into causes, accidents killed 6 times as many males as females. Disease is slightly more fatal to young males than to young females but if accidental deaths, chiefly on the roads, could be prevented there would only be half the male deaths under 40.

Child Deaths (over 1 and under 15)

			<u>Accidents</u>		<u>Disease</u>		
	<u>Totals</u>		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
1956	1	(D)	1	-	-	-	
1957	4	(D. R2)	4	-	-	-	
1958	6	(R)	2	-	2	2	(4)
1959	3	(R)	1	1	-	1	(1)
1960	5	(R)	1	-	3	1	(4)
1961	9	(R.D.)	3	-	3	3	(6)
1962	4	(R)	1	-	2	1	(3)
1963	1		1	-	-	-	
1964	5		-	2 (D)	2	1	(3)
Total	<u>38</u>		<u>14</u>	<u>3</u> = 17	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>21</u>

R = Road death

D = Death from drowning

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
In 9 years total number of Child Deaths :-	38	26	12
Deaths from Accidents	17	14	3
Deaths from disease	21	12	9

Again we see the heavy toll that accidents take of young life and once more the tremendous preponderance of males. Disease killed only a third more boys than girls while accidents killed nearly 5 times as many.

The remedy must lie in communal efforts to reduce the hazards of the road, the home, the water and the workplace. Safety precautions plus education of all in reasonably prudent behaviour would prevent the loss of many years of active life, particularly for the young male.

Malignant Disease (including Cancer)

There were 108 deaths from malignant disease, 9 more than last year and lung cancer accounted for 24 of these, compared with 16 in 1964. There were 18 male and 6 female deaths from lung cancer.

The ages at which lung cancer was fatal were as follows :-

<u>Age:</u>	<u>45 - 54</u>	<u>55 - 64</u>	<u>65 - 74</u>	<u>75+</u>	<u>Total</u>
Males	2	7	5	4	18)
Females	1	2	3	-	6)
					= 24

This table shows that of the 18 fatal male cases of lung cancer half of them died during working life. Two of these were not more than 50 years of age and 7 of them were about 60.

Retrospective Record

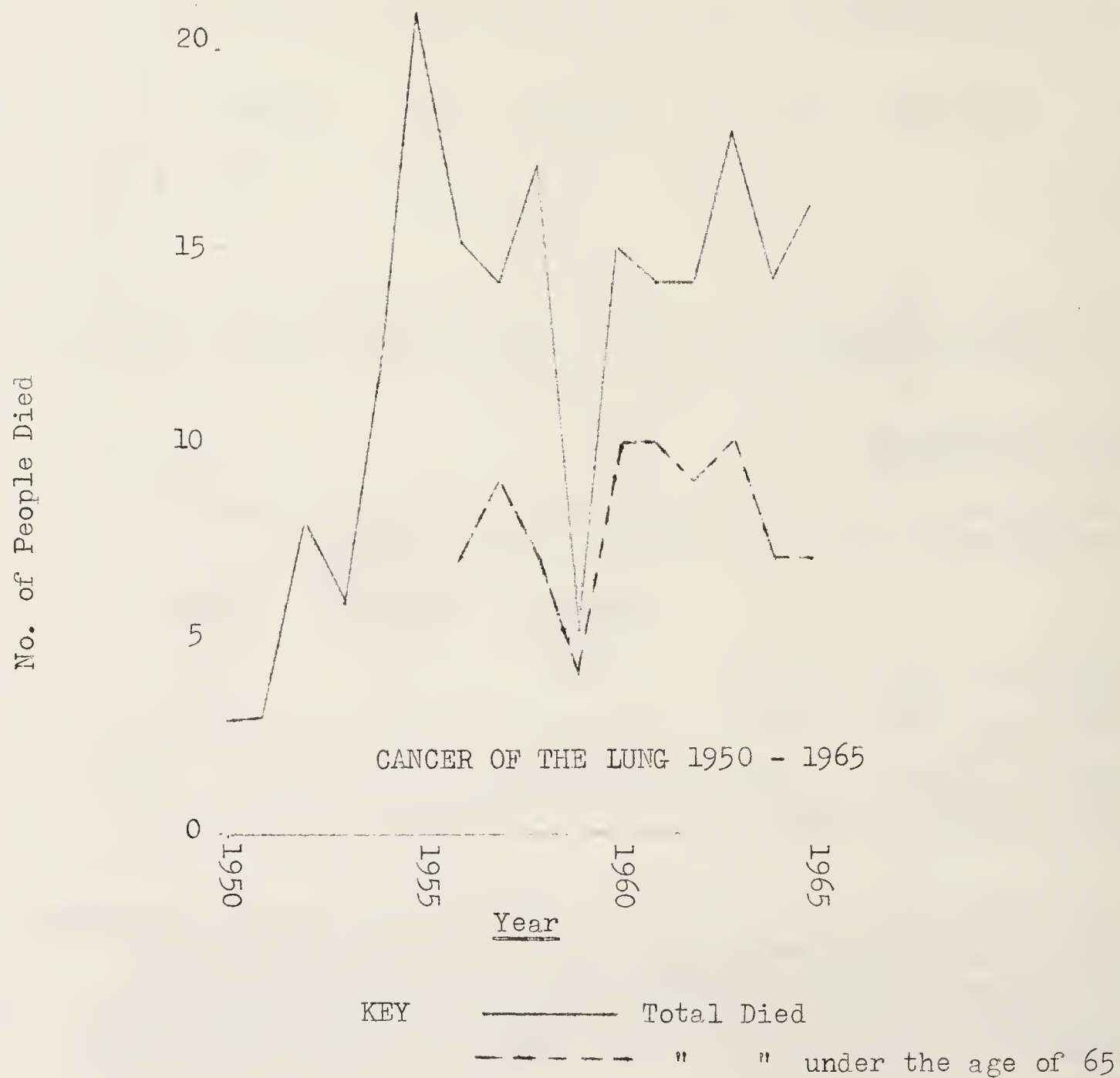
During the last 15 years the following table shows the number of men who have had their lives shortened by lung cancer :-

	<u>Under 65</u>	<u>Over 65</u>	<u>Total</u>
10 years - 1956 - 1965	80	63	143
15 years - 1950 - 1965	-	-	196

Before 1950 the Registrar General did not record cancer of the lung as a separate entity.

The following graph shows how the figures have fluctuated somewhat from year to year but also how the general trend has been a steady increase in numbers of deaths from this preventable disease. The proved commonest cause of lung cancer being heavy cigarette smoking, the majority of these fatal cases have literally 'smoked themselves to death'.

CANCER OF THE LUNG 1950 - 1965



General

Heart and circulatory disease were the commonest cause of death (54%) with 97 deaths from coronary occlusion compared with 96 last year. Again many more coronary deaths occurred in males than in females 59 males to 38 females, 20 of the male deaths were at ages under 65 compared with only 4 in females. Again heavy smoking may be a factor in the causation of these early heart deaths.

Respiratory disease was more fatal in 1965 than in the previous year, 68 deaths compared with 40 in 1964. All but 10 of these deaths occurred over the age of 65 and 40 of them at the age of 75 and over.

Finally, 73% of all deaths occurred at over the age of 65 and 49% at over the age of 75.

These percentages have increased very significantly since 1947, when only 64% of deaths occurred over 65 and 40% over 75.

In other words more people are living longer every year and the death rates of the younger age groups are being gradually reduced, with the notable exceptions of road accidents, lung cancer and coronary thrombosis.

Infectious Disease

No. of cases :-

Scarlet Fever	14
Measles	720
Whooping Cough	11
Pneumonia	4
Meningitis	1
Dysentery	1
Food Poisoning	2
Total :	<u>753</u>

There were 753 cases of notifiable infectious disease, 440 more than in 1964. The increase was nearly all due to an epidemic of measles, 720 cases occurring in 1965 compared with 245 in 1964.

There was less scarlet fever and whooping cough than last year and much less food poisoning. Only one case of dysentery was notified compared with 4 in 1964.

Epidemic Vomiting

Sprowston Infants School

For several years now virus vomiting has been endemic in Sprowston Infants School. In 1962, a very large number of cases occurred and routine exclusion of affected children for 3 days was instigated. In spite of this and many other measures, aimed at preventing the spread of infection, cases continued to occur in varying numbers all through 1963 and 1964. In 1963, virologists at the Public Health Laboratory began an intensive research project into the causation and this work continued throughout 1964 and 1965.

A certain virus was isolated from several cases but it has not yet been conclusively proved that this strain was the cause of the continued re-infection.

One interesting fact did come out of the investigation was that by no means all children at the school were equally affected - the attack rate was summed up thus :-

37.3%	had no attacks
36.7%	had one attack only
25.8%	had 2 or more attacks

Several had 5 attacks and one child had typical symptoms 7 times in the same period.

Tetanus

A case of tetanus was reported during the year after admission to hospital. The patient was an elderly man who had worked on the land all his life. He injured the palm of his hand with a fowl's claw and it was probably through this wound that the tetanus spores gained entry to the body.

He had a very severe illness but, fortunately, after a long period of hospital treatment he made a complete recovery. This case illustrates the importance of vaccination against tetanus, especially for those who work on the land or in gardens where there is likely to be animal manure.

Immunisation and Vaccination

The County Council's scheme for the protection of the community from various diseases continued to operate during the year. A large majority of children and a smaller number of adults have been immunised against some or all of the following diseases:-

Poliomyelitis	Whooping Cough
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Tetanus	Tuberculosis

Retrospectively

In 1947 when I came to this district the only immunisation procedures operating were smallpox vaccination and diphtheria immunisation (since 1940), mainly of school children.

In 1956 the first selected age groups were offered protection against poliomyelitis and gradually as more antigen became available, it came into general use for people of all ages. In the last 4 years Salk vaccine by injection has been replaced by Sabin Vaccine given orally, a much more popular method of administration.

Whooping cough vaccine became generally available in 1958.

Tetanus vaccination was meanwhile becoming a routine procedure for school children and as combined antigens were developed, triple vaccination against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus in infancy became universal practice. Oral polio is now given simultaneously with the triple vaccine.

The effectiveness of this immunisation programme is illustrated by the incidence of disease over the years :-

Diphtheria

Immunisation scheme began in 1940

Disease incidence -	'39 - '47	- 9 years	-	38 cases and 6 deaths
	'48 - '65	- 18 years	-	2 cases - no deaths
				3 carriers.
	'51 - '65	- 15 years	-	1 carrier

Poliomyelitis

Immunisation scheme began 1956 extended 1957, universal 1958.

Disease incidence -	'47 - '58	- 12 years	-	40 cases - 15 paralysed -
				3 deaths
	'59 - '65	- 7 years	-	No cases.

Whooping Cough

Immunisation available from 1958.

Disease incidence -	'44 - '57	- 14 years	-	1518 cases - 2 deaths
	'58 - '65	- 8 years	-	239 cases.

Comment

It is noteworthy that while diphtheria and poliomyelitis appears to have been abolished by immunisation, protection against whooping cough has not had such dramatic results. The decreased incidence in recent years is, however, quite significant, with much milder symptoms in those notified and an absence of fatal cases.

Protection of Council Staff

Smallpox vaccination and protection against both tetanus and poliomyelitis has been offered to all members of the staff both indoor and outdoor. A very good response has been received and the majority have been treated.

Tuberculosis

Mortality -- Nil

<u>Incidence</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
15 - 19	1	-	1	-
35 - 44	-	1	-	-
45 - 54	-	3	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	-
Total :	2	4	1	-

Prevention

(1) B.C.G. Vaccination

Heaf Testing and B.C.G. vaccination were again offered to all children over 13 attending schools in the district, including independent schools.

The results were as follows :-

Total No. Eligible	-	489		
No. Tested	-	306	Acceptance rate	71%
No. Positive	-	40	Positive Rate	13%
No. Vaccinated	-	240		

The acceptance rate was higher than last year, 71% compared with 63.6% but the number found positive was higher, 13% compared with 5% in 1964. The probable explanation of this is the inclusion in these figures of those for a Home Office School, where a third of those tested proved to be positive, due no doubt to the greater opportunity for infection in the large cities from which many of these young people come.

Again, all strongly positive cases were followed up at the Chest clinic and if necessary, X rayed. A few cases were kept under observation as a precautionary measure but no serious active infection was discovered.

(2) Mass Radiography Unit

The Radiography Unit held its usual sessions in Norwich and other parts of the County during the year.

Retrospectively

During my years of office, tuberculosis has gradually ceased to be a major public health problem. Contrast the figures in the Annual Report for 1947 with those for 10 years later and for recent years :-

	<u>Mortality</u>	<u>New Cases</u>
1947	11	41
1956	4	32
1961	3	9
1964	1	8
1965	-	7

Modern methods of treatment have completely altered the outlook for the patient with early tuberculous infection. Rapid complete cure is now the common outcome and the "white scourge" which used to decimate the young adults of both sexes is a thing of the past.

There are still, no doubt, some undiscovered cases among the elderly, particularly the older men, but the modern chest physician now has potent weapons to fight and render non-infectious even cases of longstanding disease, so that they are no longer a danger to family and other contacts. This may be described as one of medicine's major triumphs.

Road Accidents

Through the courtesy of the Chief Constable of Norfolk I am again able to give the following information about the road accidents causing injury which occurred in this district in 1965 :-

	<u>Fatal</u>		<u>Serious</u>		<u>Slight</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Drivers	1	-	40	33	70	56	111	89
Passengers	1	-	39	19	57	67	97	86
Motor Cyclists	1	3	34	30	46	42	81	75
Pillion Passengers	-	-	7	5	8	11	15	16
Pedal Cyclists	3	2	14	12	28	31	45	45
Pedestrians	1	2	19	11	19	22	39	35
	7	7	153	110	228	229	388	346

There were 43 more accidents causing injury on the roads of the district than in 1964. Unfortunately in all of them the injury was serious and again there were 7 fatalities. The main increase was amongst drivers and their passengers who had 20 more seriously injured than last year. Motor cyclists had slightly worse experience with one death, while there were 3 fatal accidents to pedestrians (all adults).

Children on the Roads

	<u>Fatal</u>		<u>Serious</u>		<u>Slight</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Pedestrians (under 15)	-	2	5	2	9	7	14	11
Pedal Cyclists(under 15)	-	-	5	6	18	12	23	18
	-	2	10	8	27	19	37	29

Children had a much worse record than even the bad year 1964, 37 injured compared with 29. Fortunately, no child was killed but 10 were seriously injured, 2 more than last year. The main increase was in those suffering slight injury.

Record of 7 years Road Accidents to Children (1959 - 1965)

	<u>Fatal</u>	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Slight</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pedestrians	5	33	55	93
Pedal Cyclists	1	26	62	89
Totals :	6	59	117	182

Retrospectively

Since 1958, these tables have figured in my Annual Reports and the following totals of accidents causing injury over the years make very sorry reading :-

<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
388	346	331	368	289	340	307	262

Over 300 people killed or injured every year on the roads of the district is a regular feature of these reports. There is no sign of improvement, in spite of new speed limits, wider roads, improvement of corners, roundabouts and the like. In fact, the trend is steadily upwards.

Errors of judgment figure so largely in causation when accidents are analysed that one wonders if passing a driving test is really sufficient proof of a knowledge of safe road usage. Excessive speed for the circumstances at the time is the most common cause of mishap, for 10 miles per hour may well be lethal in a crowded narrow street. The greater the speed, the quicker vital decisions may have to be made. Many drivers do not leave themselves time to avert an accident.

We need, not more speed traps, but more mobile police encouraged to report and if necessary, to proceed, against dangerous drivers, before they cause an accident, not only after it has happened.

Young men on powerful motor cycles appear to have joined a suicide club. They seem to need a test of mental and temperamental fitness to drive. Perhaps the greatest tragedy is the hidden number of maimed and shattered young men who manage to survive the crash, for serious damage to brain or spine, if not fatal, leads to almost certain lifelong disablement and they pass from 'ton-up' to wheel chair in one reckless split second.

If road users reported to the Police any dangerous driving they saw, collecting other witnesses if possible, the worst offenders might gradually be removed from the roads. Curving country lanes need notices such as 'No overtaking for X miles' then perhaps even the breathless speed hog might hesitate to pass just before a blind corner.

Must everyone be in such a hurry all the time?

HOUSING

<u>Waiting List</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Total applications at 31st December, (including Slum Clearance)	700	680	668	606	603

Analysis of General Waiting List

(i) Applicants sharing accommodation	129	133	137	141	132
Others	512	465	435	411	377
(ii) Size of Family					
2 or less children	578	533	513	499	457
3 or more children	63	65	59	53	52
(iii) Occupation of Family					
Agricultural workers	108	103	99	111	89
Others	533	495	473	441	420
(iv) Number of new applicants	209	199			

Slum Clearance Programme

Families living in properties scheduled for demolition and needing Council accommodation	59	82
--	----	----

Local Authority Houses

Position at 31st December :-

Pre-War	555	564	564	564	564
Post-War	1442	1410	1367	1344	1286
Flats	8	8	8	-	-
	<u>2005</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1908</u>	<u>1850</u>

Total Houses Completed During Year

Local Authority Dwellings	24	31	31	58	33
Private Dwellings	714	410	479	510	518
Purchased by Local Authority	25	12			
No. of families housed from condemned properties	14	20			
No. of casual vacancies	37	39			

These tables give a picture of the current housing situation with a waiting list of 700 families, 20 more than at the end of 1964. This figure represents last year's figure of 680 + 209 new applicants and minus the 57 who were re-housed in 1965 and the 132 whose names were removed from the list for other reasons.

The re-housing of 57 during the year from a waiting list of 700 is not very encouraging progress, even if 209 of these have only recently applied. As 14 of these families came from slum clearance property, the number of the others whose housing needs were satisfied during the year seems few indeed.

The Council owns 2,005 units of accommodation, 11% of all occupied dwellings in the district, while private builders continue to build at an ever-increasing speed. A total of 714 new dwellings were completed in private development during the year, satisfying the needs of those who can afford to buy their own homes, while those, whose circumstances make house-ownership impossible, wait interminably on a very nearly stationary waiting list. Perhaps the unhappiest feature of the figures in the table is the large number 129, who are sharing accommodation. Much hidden stress and domestic difficulty is probably contained in this figure.

Retrospectively

Looking back over the housing situations described in Annual Reports we find a peak figure of Council housing demand in 1950, decreasing gradually to 1960 and then beginning to rise again to 1965. (see graph)

During the same period, private building with slight fluctuations in numbers in the late '50's, has increased over the years from 38 in 1951 to a peak figure of 714 in 1965. While Council building from 146 dwellings completed in 1951 has gradually dwindled to 20-30 new properties annually. One wonders what possible object there can be in accepting new names for a practically stationary housing list?

One feature of this part of the reports, was the post-war occupation in 1946 of "squatter's huts" taken possession of by families desperate for homes. Previous to this, no one would have thought such structures acceptable even as temporary dwellings but the urgency of the need overcame reluctance to use them and the Council finally accepted the situation and adapted further hutments on other sites and let them to families on their waiting list. By the end of 1948, the Council had converted 193 hutments into passable dwellings with the initial advantage of a water supply, electricity and drainage. It was not until 1951 that some of this rather substandard accommodation was ceasing to be used. By the end of 1953 only 77 were still occupied and in 1956, the last "hut" was emptied.

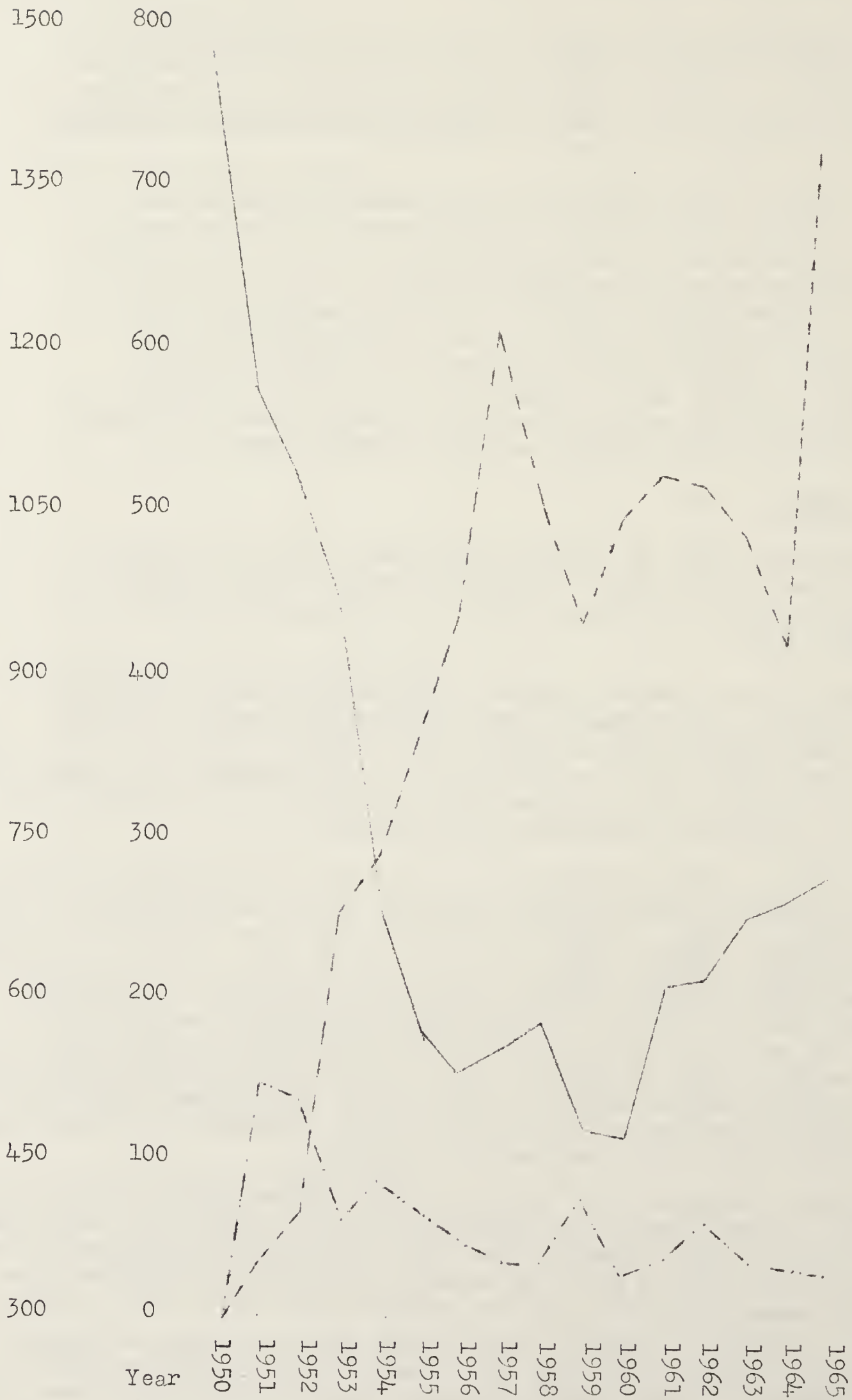
In 1956 I summed up this 10 year period thus:-on balance the occupants gained more than they lost...and health statistics of this camp population have been no worse than those for the rest of the community. My impression is that the younger children actually benefited from the safe playing space round their homes, much safer than the traffic laden roads where they now live".

It is salutary to reflect that in 1965 there are still 267 council houses lacking the full amenities of a modern dwelling while our "hut dwellers", though in poorer structure, enjoyed many of these 10-20 years ago.

HOUSING

Key ————— No. on Waiting List
 - - - - - No. of Council Houses built
 - - - - - No. of Private Properties built

No. of PEOPLE ON WAITING LIST
 No. of PROPERTIES BUILT



WATER SUPPLY

An account of the present position in regard to the water supply of the district will be found in the Report of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Two comments only I will make. One is that any community has a fundamental right to a wholesome supply of water and unless the cost is absolutely prohibitive, no financial consideration should be allowed to stand in the way of such a supply being provided.

Second, I deeply regret that in spite of a mass of scientific evidence of the importance of an adequate fluoride content of water, this has not been arranged for. This is one of the easiest and most effective method of reducing the amount of the nation's commonest disease, dental decay and true preventive medicine. That the misguided emotions of the elderly should be allowed to obstruct the health of the young is a tragedy indeed.

SEWERAGE

The present position in regard to the sewerage of the district will be found in the report of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Retrospectively, when it is recalled that the Water and Sewerage Act was passed in 1945, the fact that parishes the size of Drayton and Taverham have still no main sewerage in 1965, that Broxham and Coltishall are only just being sewered and that although a well built-up parish such as Horsford has no scheme within sight, one wonders why there has been so much delay.

Cesspools and soakaways make poor alternatives with high density building on land with unsuitable subsoil. Very insanitary conditions can prevail under these circumstances and either a crash programme of sewerage schemes should be rushed through or planning permission should be withheld unless it can be proved that the proposed building site can deal with the type of drainage to be provided.

SOCIAL HEALTH

The Elderly

A list of Old People's Clubs in the district is given below with days and times of meeting :-

SOCIAL HEALTH

The Elderly

Aylsham	Friendship Club, Cawston Road.	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Buxton and Lamas	Village Hall	Thursday (alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Old Catton	Parish Hall	2nd. Thursdays	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Cawston	Memorial Institute	Friday (Alternate)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Coltishall	Central Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Drayton	Village Hall	Wednesday (Fortnightly)	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
St. Faith's	Church Hall	2nd and 4th Wednesdays	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
Foulsham	Frost Hall	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Hainford	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesdays	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Hellesdon	Community Centre	Friday	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
Horsford	Village Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Marsham	Reading Room High Street	Tuesday	2.45 - 5.00 p.m.
Oulton	Village Hall	Thursday (alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Reepham	Sun Hall	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Salhouse	Women's Institute Hut	Thursday (except 2nd Thursday in month).	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Spixworth	Social Hall	Wednesday (1st and 3rd in month except August)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Sprowston	Club Room, Recreation Ground Road	Each afternoon	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Taverham	Village Hall	Tuesday (Fortnightly)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Gt. Witchingham	Bridge Club Room	4th Thursday in month	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Wroxham	Parish Hall	Tuesday (alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Wood Dalling	Village Hall	2nd Wednesday	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.

The 21 Clubs continued to flourish during the year, providing regular social gatherings, outings, parties and holidays. These latter become more ambitious every year and continental trips are now included in the arrangements for some of the more enterprising of the elderly.

Chiropody and meals-on-wheels are further services which greatly benefit the older members of the community and grouped homes with a warden provide an excellent halfway house between complete independence and a communal life.

The Disabled

The District Committee of the Norfolk Association for the Care of the Handicapped and the British Red Cross Society both provided social facilities and outings for the physically handicapped of the district.

Parties, outings, holidays and handicraft were all part of the services provided to improve and widen lives restricted by disability.

COUNTY SERVICES

as follows :-

COUNTY SERVICES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Where held</u>	<u>Day of Month</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Address from where National Welfare Foods are obtained (Monday to Friday unless otherwise stated).</u>
Aylsham	Ian Sears Clinic	First Friday each month	2 - 4	Mr. G.R. Oke, 14, Market Place, Page Ltd., Market Place.
Cawston	Memorial Institute	First Tuesday every month	2 - 4	Post Office Stores
Old Catton	Parish Hall	Second and last Wednesday	2 - 4	
* Coltishall	Church Room	Second Tuesday every month	2 - 4	Messrs. Hoys Limited, The Stores.
* Drayton	Village Hall	Last Monday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Nelson, The Stores.
Felthorpe				
* Foulsham	Frost Hall	Last Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Messrs. Carter & Potter, Post Office Stores.
* Hainford	Parish Hall	First Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Hamilton, The Stores. Nurse Bryan, Guist Road.
Hellesdon	Community Centre Middleton Lane	Every Monday Doctor attends 1st and 3rd Mondays	2 - 4	Mr. Gilmour Post Office Stores Mrs. Youngman, 79, Reepham Road. Mr. Claybourn, Drayton Wood Stores.
Hevingham				Mr. Anstee, Town Street.
* Horsham St. Faith	Mission Room	Last Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Williamson, Swan Street.
* Horsford	Parish Hall	Second Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Annison, The Stores.
* Rackheath	Village Hall	Second Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Stanway, Bernard Close Stores.
* Reepham	Bircham Institute	Second Friday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Hardiment, The Stores, Market Place.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>where held</u>	<u>Day of Month</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Address from where National Welfare Foods are obtainable (Monday to Friday unless otherwise stated)</u>
Salhouse	Village Hall	Last Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Burrows, 102, Crostwick Lane, Mrs. Giles, The Stores, Park Road.
Spixworth	Social Hall	Second Wednesday every month	2 - 4	
Sprovston	St. Cuthbert's Church Hall	Every Friday Doctor attends 1st and 3rd Fridays	2 - 4	
Taverham	Village Hall	First Thursday Third Wednesday	2 - 4	Mr. Pollard, 297, Fakenham Road.
* Weston Longville	Village Hall	Third Friday	2 - 4	Messrs. Aldous & Clapham, Bridge Stores, Lenwade Messrs. Hoys Ltd.
Gt. Witchingham				
Wroxham				

* Denotes Centre where a Medical Officer attends only occasionally.

GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES

The County welfare Officers continue to provide general services throughout the district.

In addition to the Headquarters at :-

Local Health Office, Area 4,
Aspland Road,
Norwich, Norfolk. NOR 19S.

there is the following contact point where members of the public can obtain advice :-

Bircham Institute, Keeppham
(Wednesday afternoons 3.30 - 4.00)

GENERAL SURVEY OF 1965

The health of the district has been satisfactory during the year.

The birth rate has risen, the death rate remains low and the infant mortality rate is half the national rate.

Road accidents and cancer of the lung have again increased their toll.

The need for Council houses grows but the supply available diminishes.

Some progress was made with water supply and sewerage schemes, but this work falls far short of what is needed in the developing parishes.

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to mention with appreciation the officials of the following :-

Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries - Animal Health Division

Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries - Veterinary Investigation Centre

Public Analyst

National Assistance Board

Norfolk County Police

Many aspects of the work of the department over the years has been made easier and more efficient by the willing and friendly co-operation of the above. Personal contact has proved very valuable and much expert advice has been sought and willingly given.

To my colleagues in all branches of the Health Service, I have been much indebted.

The Medical Directors of Public Health Laboratory Service have been invaluable in advice on the cause and control of epidemics.

Much important information chiefly about infectious disease, has been passed on promptly and accurately through the Public Health grape vine, and I owe my thanks in particular to my nearest neighbours in City and County.

Hospital Consultants, Social Workers, and nursing staff have all helped me to see the case "in the round" so to speak, and so have made it easier to make the right decisions.

Summary of 19 years - (1947 - 1965)

Since my appointment in April 1947, the District has seen many changes and it is interesting to try to draw up some debit and credit account.

On the credit side, we have the rising birth rate and the falling death rate, encouraging signs of a thriving community. Infectious disease is the next good feature, with diphtheria and polio abolished, tuberculosis well under control and whooping cough reduced in severity and prevalence, all due to medical action with public consent.

The tremendous fall in the infant mortality rate to 25% of the 1947 figure is another medical victory, aided by maternal education good nursing care and better housing. The safety of the milk supply has been increased by the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and the compulsory pasteurisation of most of it.

The extension of mains water supplies to all parishes has stopped the use of all but a few shallow wells and the sewerage schemes already completed have brought a much needed amenity to some parishes.

Housing building has provided good homes with modern facilities for many families, of late years mainly by private development for owner-occupiers. Improvement of pre-war properties has been substantially aided by local authority grants totalling £147,626.

Lastly, voluntary action has organised Old People's Clubs in nearly every parish, a Meals-on-wheels service expanding every year and good social facilities and services for the physically handicapped of the district.

After 14 years in very unsatisfactory quarters, the Public Health Department, was re-housed in its present excellent premises at Cavendish House, where working conditions are very good.

All this gives a wonderful picture of progress and social betterment but there is a gloomier side to the scene.

Road accidents continue to increase and kill or maim more people every year, particularly young men and boys.

Lung cancer becomes more prevalent and cuts off more men in the prime of life each year. Coronary thrombosis and chronic bronchitis do not decrease in their killing and crippling effects.

Medical action cannot be effective here - betterment can only come from a change of behaviour, i.e. more careful driving, a curtailment of heavy cigarette smoking.

I regret that, 20 years after the passing of the Water and Sewerage Act, there are still large parishes without main drainage in spite of very rapid and intensive building development and even some groups of houses to which mains water is not yet available.

The waiting list for Council houses gets regrettably longer, while the building programme becomes more and more curtailed, and one serious side effect of this is the continued occupation of condemned houses which should have been vacated years ago.

Although a large sum has been paid in improvement grants for private properties, over 250 Council dwellings still lack the full amenities essential for modern standard of living.

Finally, I deeply deplore the fact that in spite of all the supporting scientific evidence, ignorant emotionalism has been allowed to prevent an adequate proportion of fluoride being added to the water supply. No practitioner of preventive medicine cares to see 60% of unnecessary disease occurring in a population under her control.

CONCLUSION

At the end of my long years of service with the Council, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members for all their interest and support.

To the Public Health Committee in particular I am specially grateful for helpful co-operation in forwarding the various schemes I have put before them.

I have greatly appreciated the prompt and courteous help of the other Officers of the Council and the very efficient service of a succession of Public Health Inspectors and clerical assistants. The working atmosphere of the Public Health Department has always been a happy one for me.

I have had the honour to have been,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) Irene B.M. Green

Medical Officer of Health.

The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(B.J. Palmer, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

for the year 1965
- - - - -

I have the honour of presenting the following report :-

During the year under review Mr. J. Townsend and Mr. E. Philbin, District Public Health Inspectors left for other appointments, and Mr. K.H.Turner and Mr. D.R.Parr were appointed to take their places. Mr.R.W.Dye commenced duties early in the year and thus filled the establishment for Meat Inspectors.

The Department was operating with a depleted staff for five months, being the period of time between one Inspector leaving and one taking his place.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Inspections under the Public Health Acts	728
Inspections under Housing Acts (including Improvement Grants) ..	3984
Visits in connection with Keeping of Animals	38
Inspections of Moveable Dwellings	75
Visits to Infectious Disease Cases	419
Rooms Disinfected	6
Visits in connection with Rats and Mice	4
Visits to Dairies	1
Inspections of Meat Shops	47
Visits in connection with Unsound Food	88
Inspections of Bakeshouses (with Power)	13
Inspections of Bakehouses (without Power)	2
Inspections of Provisions Shops	76
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	7
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops	26
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	14
Other Inspections under Food Hygiene Regulations	141
Inspections of Public Houses	6
Inspections under Shop Acts	11
Inspections of Factories (with Power)	73
Inspections of Factories (without power)	5
Visits in connection with Scavenging	698
Visits in connection with Sewer and Water Supplies	297
Visits to Schools	1
Inspections of Places of Public Amusement	4
Visits for taking Samples of Water	191
Inspections under Petroleum Acts	401
Other visits, interviewing Owners, etc.,	799
Visits to Slaughterhouses	2055

carr.fwd. 10,210

	brought fwd:	10,210
Visits in connection with Offices, Shops & R.P. Act.	.. ..	822
Visits under the Clean Air Acts	.. ..	36
Visits under Scrap Metal Acts	.. ..	13
Visits under Noise Abatement Act	.. ..	29
Visits under Smoke Abatement Act	.. ..	1
Visits under Agricultural Act	.. ..	2
Visits to Knackers Yard	.. ..	7
Visit to Pig Food Boiling Plant	.. ..	1
	total -	<u>11,121</u>

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Six licenced Slaughterhouses were in operation in the District during the year and 37 licences were issued to Slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

For the first time since private slaughtering was recommenced, the number of carcasses slaughtered has exceeded 100,000. This year's figures show an increase of 10,297 over the previous year.

It is with regret that I have to report that the 100% record of the previous year was not maintained. Due to one Inspector overlooking the fact that he was on duty on a Sunday during the year, 60 pigs and 30 calves left this district uninspected. The slaughterhouse owners concerned did not report this failure to me, and it was not until the following morning when I was contacted by a 'receiving' authority enquiring why a consignment of meat had not been inspected, that I was made aware of the circumstances. Action was immediately taken to ensure that this did not recur.

The position of a second full time Meat Inspector was filled at the beginning of the year, with the appointment of Mr. R. J. Dye. The practice of appointing Meat Inspectors was justified in that the amount of overtime was reduced and the District Public Health Inspectors were able to spend their time on routine work.

	1965	1964	1963
Total number of carcasses slaughtered	100,481	90,184	78,562
Number of carcasses inspected	100,391 99.98%	as above	68,678 87.42%
Number of carcasses not inspected	90 0.01%	-	9,884 12.58%
Weight of Meat Condemed	78 tons 15 cwts	80 tons 6 cwts	51 tons 1 cwt
Number of overtime hours worked by the Inspectors	1794 $\frac{1}{2}$	1944 $\frac{3}{4}$	1377 $\frac{1}{2}$

The following table gives particulars of the carcasses inspected with those found to be affected with disease :-

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number Killed	8,688	683	3369	9,748	77,993
Number Inspected	8,688	683	3339	9,748	77,933
Number Not Inspected			30		60

All Diseases except
Tuberculosis and
Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	24	30	92	25	310
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,614	89	75	224	10,520
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	18.854%	17.42%	4.957%	2.55%	13.89%

Tuberculosis only :-

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	1	-	-	697
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.138%	0.146%	-	-	0.902%

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	32	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	32	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage	0.368%	-	-	-	-

FOOD PREMISES

The following gives particulars of other foods condemned at Shops and other premises during the year :-

Tins of Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364
Tins of Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409
Tins of Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1098
Tins of Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Tins of Soup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315
Tins of Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Tins of Rice/Macaroni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Tins of Fruit Juice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Tins of Jam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	673 lbs.
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137 lbs.

7 chickens

FROZEN FOOD :-

182 Pkts. Fish	21 Pkts. Pastry
112 Pkts. Vegetables	10 Pkts. Sweet Corn
224 Pkts. Meat	10 Pkts. Macaroni Cheese
63 Pkts. Chips	261 Pkts. Ice cream
9 Pkts. Chicklets	80 Iced Lollipops
5 Pkts. Dinner for One	13 Pkts. Artic Rolls
5 Pkts. Sausage Rolls	38 Pkts. Eclairs
3 Pkts. Beefburgers	18 Pkts. Fruit
7 Pkts. Cheeseburgers	9 Pkts. Bakewell Tarts
8 Pkts. Cream Sponges	

This condemned food is buried in the Council's refuse tips.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations

There was no serious contravention relating to food premises. The standard of hygiene and cleanliness encountered continues to improve.

A complaint was received of a packet of mouldy skinless pork sausages. On investigation it was found that the shopkeeper had only recently acquired the premises and was very inexperienced in the trade. A warning was given, legal proceedings not being considered appropriate by the Council in this case.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

234 premises were registered under this Act by the end of the year. 822 visits were made by your Inspectors, the majority of which were in connection with registration purposes. It was possible to carry out full inspections on only a small number of premises but it is envisaged that all premises will have been fully inspected before the end of 1966.

The following table is an abstract of the Annual Report as submitted to the Ministry of Labour :-

Registrations and General Inspections

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>Premises registered during year</u>	<u>Total No. Registered.</u>	<u>Registered Premises receiving general inspection</u>
Offices	16	45	5
Retail Shops	71	158	38
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	7	19	3
Catering establishments open to the public	8	12	6
Fuel Storage Depots	1	4	2

Total number of employees covered by registrations 886.

Two accidents were notified under this Act, and in one case an advisory letter was sent recommending certain precautions.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

This Act calling for the registration of dealers in scrap metal came into force on the 1st April, 1965, and 10 such registrations were effected during the year.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Three complaints were received under this Act during the year.

One was of a cockrel crowing early in the morning and on investigation was found not to be a nuisance.

Another concerned noise from machinery at a woodyard and this was satisfactorily settled. The third complaint related to noise from an extractor fan installed in factory premises situated within a built-up area. This particular factory had recently changed operations. The noise produced was considered a nuisance and the occupiers were contacted. Co-operation was forthcoming and a large baffle was constructed. This had the initial effect of blanketing noise from the majority of houses, but unfortunately channelled it towards a few others to a much larger degree. An offset baffle was added to the first baffle with satisfactory results.

There was certainly a time lag from the initial complaint to the time of the completion of the constructional work involved, and though it may have appeared fairly reasonable to your officers, from the number of telephone calls received, it certainly did not appear so to the complainants.

HOUSING

During the year under review no outside visits were made by the Public Health (Slum Clearance and Improvement Grants) Committee.

A survey was made at the request of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during the year. This survey was not carried out in detail, but compiled from Office records and a cursory inspection. The result was that it is considered that 546 houses are unfit within the Council's area and action will have to be taken on these in future years.

Action taken during the year consisted of the making of 5 Closing Orders and the removal of four demolition orders after the houses had been satisfactorily repaired.

Summary of Housing matters are as follows :-

Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Number of houses vacated during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Number of houses demolished during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Number of Demolition Orders rescinded after houses made fit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Number of houses closed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Number of houses subject to Closing Orders still occupied at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Number of houses subject to Demolition Orders still occupied at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54

Summary of Action taken etc., during the last 9 years

It will be seen that this year was very much a standstill one as far as Slum Clearance matters were concerned. The few properties on which action was taken followed complaints from occupiers regarding condition of their dwellings. On inspection it was found that Closing Orders were the only suitable course of action to be taken.

It is to be hoped that favourable conditions will soon prevail for the building of Council Houses and that more positive action can be taken to remove sub-standard dwellings within the Council's area.

One favourable aspect of Slum Clearance matters was the final removal during the year, of the houses contained within the Clearance Areas in the village of Foulsham.

Summary of action taken etc., during the last 9 years

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Number of houses inspected by Sub-Committee	183	82	59	59	44	36	58	6	Nil	527
2. Houses considered at Time and Place Meeting	<u>103</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>537</u>
3. Houses considered as suitable for Clearance Area	44	53	-	13	-	-	-	-	Nil	110
4. Demolition Orders made	59	46	58	53	28	50	49	16	Nil	359
5. Closing Orders made	2	10	-	6	8	8	3	4	5	46
6. Undertaking to repair accepted	11	34	22	9	1	-	-	6	-	83
7. Undertakings not to relet accepted	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48</u>
8. Total number of houses on which decisions made	<u>132</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>646</u>
9. Houses vacated	<u>46</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>470</u>
10. Houses repaired as a result of an undertaking	3	6	8	23	4	17	-	3	1	65
11. Houses demolished after service of Demolition Orders	26	12	30	72	61	63	66	51	38	419
12. Unfit houses demolished voluntarily	-	5	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	18
13. Demolition Orders quashed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Demolition Orders rescinded	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	4	10
15. Houses closed	5	3	4	2	-	36	11	11	4	76
16. Total number of houses finally dealt with	<u>34</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>588</u>

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year the Council approved proposals for Discretionary Grants in respect of 30 houses and the promised grants amounted to £11,109. 18. 8d. Applications in respect of only 7 houses were refused (2 of these were later given a Standard Grant). Work at 29 houses was completed during the year and the amount of grants paid was £10,383. 4. 9d.

The number of Discretionary Grant applications and total amount of grants approved decreased from that of the previous year whilst the number of houses completed and grants paid substantially increased.

Approval was given for Standard Grants in respect of 96 houses, and the maximum amount of grants that could be paid was £18,046. 15. 4d. Applications in respect of only 2 were not approved and applications in respect of 3 houses could not be paid as work commenced before formal approval was issued. 5 applications were withdrawn. Work at 81 houses was completed and the amount of grants paid was £12,325. 13. 9d.

The number of Standard Grants increased over that of the previous year as did the amount of grants which could be paid. It is my opinion that the Higher Standard Grant is in many ways now preferred by builders and house owners to the Discretionary Grant. Out of the 96 applications received 58 were for the Higher Standard Grant which allows for increased grant for mains water connections, construction of bathroom addition and septic tank drainage systems.

SCAVENGING

No alterations were made in the collection service during the year, 21 parishes receiving weekly and 27 fortnightly collections. It is regretted that it has not been possible to extend a weekly collection service for all parishes but with ever increasing costs it is hard to foretell when this desirable end will be achieved.

During the year modern compression type refuse collection vehicles were demonstrated on rounds in the district and authority was given to purchase three of these 50 cubic yard vehicles for delivery in 1966. The increasing bulk of domestic refuse continued as in previous years. The volume of refuse collected was 83,590 cubic yards compared with 76,340 for the year 1964, and 66,410 for 1962.

A proposal for the provision of paper sacks for refuse collection was considered during the year but not proceeded with due to the cost involved.

Disposal

The centralised tip at Frettenham was completely filled and decentralised tips were brought into operation, located at Attlebridge, Burgh, Rackheath and Reepham. These sites are disused pits or low lying areas and when filled will be returned to agricultural pursuits for the planting of trees.

Difficulty was experienced in the control of these sites during the first few months of operations but by the end of the year conditions had substantially improved, and it is hoped, will continue to improve.

A trailer was purchased for the transport of the Fiat Crawler Tractor to these sites and is fulfilling its job satisfactorily. The trailer is towed by the existing five ton tip-up lorry. Serious consideration was given to changing the Crawler Tractor to a tyred wheeled vehicle for independent movement to the tips, but the experience of the susceptibility of these vehicles to punctures on the tips overruled this course of action.

Nightsoil

This service operated as before though by the end of the year the number of teams had been reduced to two of two men per team. The amount collected was again reduced being 562,500 gallons compared with 655,000 in 1964 and 721,500 in 1963. I expect this gradual decline to continue and to be accelerated when the Broxham, Coltishall sewerage scheme and others come into operation.

Authority was given during the year to strip one of the existing spare vehicles and use for spare parts for the remaining ones, as it was found that spares were difficult to obtain for these ageing vehicles.

Cesspool Emptying

The number of loads removed by this service substantially increased over that of the previous year. This is due to the number of new properties being erected throughout the district which are served by cesspools.

The prime difficulty of this service is the disposal of the effluent. The farming community are no longer willing to have this spread on their fields as in bygone years. Agreement was reached with the neighbouring City Council to dispose of the effluent into their sewers at a cost of 2s. 6d. per load. After only a few loads were disposed of in this way it was found that their sewers became clogged and so permission was withdrawn. Around this time this service nearly came to a standstill, because of lack of tipping sites. However, with the opening up of the new refuse disposal site it has been found possible to discharge this effluent into the refuse with satisfactory results.

Below are particulars of the number of loads removed from cesspools over the years from 1956 to 1965 :-

1956	8,592 loads	1961	11,268 loads
1957	9,184 loads	1962	8,808 loads
1958	9,199 loads	1963	9,904 loads
1959	9,484 loads	1964	8,374 loads
1960	11,304 loads	1965	10,527 loads

Vehicles

The Council's fleet consists of the following :-

9 Refuse collection vehicles	..	..	..	..	All diesel driven
4 Night soil collecting vehicles	..	..	..	..	All petrol driven
5 Cesspool emptying vehicles	..	..	..	..	4 Diesel and 1 petrol
1 Five ton truck	..	..	..	..	Diesel driven
1 Fiat Crawler Digger	..	..	..	..	Diesel Driven
4 Water and Sewerage Maintenance Vehicles	..	..	..	..	Petrol Driven
1 Rodent Operator's Vehicle	..	..	..	..	Petrol driven

FACTORYS ACT 1961

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
<u>Premises</u>				
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	41	5	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	227	73	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	10	10	-	-
	278	88	1	-
	<u>288</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

Cases in which defects were found :-

	<u>No. of cases in which defects were found.</u>			
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	-	1
Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	Nil
(b) Not suitable for sexes	-	-	-	-

Outwork -

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</u>
Wearing apparel making etc.,	102	-
Brush making	1	-
Cosques, Christmas crackers, Christmas Stockings etc.,	42	-
	<u>145</u>	<u>Nil</u>

PETROL JUM

Licences were issued as follows :-

Petrol Stores	167
Carbide Stores	3
Cellulose Stores	5
	<u>175</u>

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

During the year the Rat catcher visited 3,221 premises and treated 790 premises where Rats were found.

No proved evidence of resistance to Warfarin based poisons have been encountered within the district.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support during the year. Since this is the last report that your Medical Officer Dr. Green will be presenting before her retirement, I would like to pay tribute to her guidance and support during the years I have served with her. No one in my position could ask for a more understanding person with whom to serve and she will be greatly missed by us all and we wish her many happy years of retirement.

I would also thank all members of the staff for the conscientious and loyal manner in which they have carried out their duties.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

(signed) B. J. PALMER

The
A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
(R. H. Colver, C.Eng., A.M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.P.H.E.)
for the year 1965

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :-

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

1965 was my first complete year as Engineer and Surveyor to the Council and although the year had no particularly outstanding events I am pleased to be able to report that the engineering staff of the Department made considerable progress and a great deal of survey and design work was carried out in connection with new capital schemes for main drainage in different parts of the area. The provision of a main drainage scheme to any village is a lengthy process, but I am sure that the work completed in 1965 has been a very useful contribution and I trust that we shall shortly begin to see the fruition of our labours.

In September a group of Councillors made a tour of the district which provided an opportunity for them to inspect a number of existing sewerage and water installations together with some works under construction. An inspection of the Council's Depot at Frettenham was also included and I feel that this tour was extremely helpful to all members of the Council who took part and to your Officers.

No member of the staff left the Department during the year, but three new officers joined us. Mr. K. Money joined the Department in March as Assistant Engineer thus filling a vacancy which had existed since September 1964. In addition Mr. C. Hunter (Clerk of Works), and Mr. W. Keighley (Building Inspector) joined the Department early in the year, both appointments being additional to the previous establishment.

I have this time included a number of appendices to the report which contain the majority of the statistical information which has been presented in previous years together with certain additional items, and I trust that this innovation will make the report more interesting and useful.

I should like to express my thanks and appreciation for the support of the Public Health Committee, and indeed the whole Council, throughout the year, and I am particularly grateful to all the members of my staff for the loyal and conscientious manner in which they have carried out their duties during the year.

SEWERAGE

Work proceeded throughout the year on the contract for the provision of sewers within the North-East Parishes Sewerage Scheme and despite difficult ground conditions excellent progress has been made by the Contractor. This joint scheme with Smallburgh Rural District will provide main drainage to the villages of Wroxham, Coltishall, Horstead and Belaugh within our own district. It is to be regretted that so much delay has arisen over the letting of contracts for the construction of the sewage works and the pumping stations necessary for this scheme. I consider there is every possibility that the majority of sewer laying will now be completed before the new works are ready to receive sewage.

At the end of 1964 a contract was let for Stage I of the Drayton Sewerage Scheme and work commenced in January, 1965. The work proceeded satisfactorily and was completed in July. This first stage provided a foul drainage system to approximately 200 properties in the Hurn Road area of Drayton and it is to be hoped that with its completion the Norfolk County Council will proceed with the making-up and adoption of a number of unmade roads which exist in this area.

Following the Council's decision towards the end of 1964 to proceed as reapidly as possible with the provision of main drainage schemes for the parishes of Drayton, Taverham, Cawston, Foulsham and Marsham, the work of design for these schemes was continued throughout the year and the position at the end of 1965 was briefly as follows :-

1. Marsham

It was decided that sewage from this village should be pumped to the existing sewers in Aylsham and that proposals for the provision of sewers in Marsham should also include a major extension of the Aylsham treatment works. This would cope with the considerable volume of private house building taking place in Aylsham. The whole of these proposals were finalised and the scheme submitted to the Ministry in September. An Engineering Inspector of the Ministry held a local investigation of the scheme in December and I trust that permission to proceed with the scheme will be forthcoming early in 1966.

2. Foulsham

Work proceeded during the year on the preparation of a detailed scheme for sewerage the village and the construction of a new treatment works, provision being made in the works for the future receipt of drainage from a number of small parishes in the Mitford and Launditch Rural District. I hope that sufficient progress will have been made for the scheme to be submitted to the Ministry during 1966.

3. Cawston

Here again work proceeded on the detailed design of a sewerage system for the village together with outline proposals for a village treatment works. Our proposals have been complicated by the possibility of making provision for the receipt of wastes from a large slaughter house in the village and negotiations with the Fatstock Marketing Corporation were proceeding at the end of the year. I am anxious to complete these negotiations in order that our proposals in outline can be submitted to the Ministry in 1966.

4. Drayton and Taverham

A great deal of consideration was given to the problem of dealing with the sewage from these two large villages and during the year outline proposals were completed which will provide for a major sewage treatment works to be sited at Spixworth. The whole scheme will provide not only for these two villages but for a number of others in the central area of the district. The scheme in outline was approved by the Council and submitted to the Ministry and the Norfolk County Council in September and I personally regret the considerable delay which now seems inevitable before this scheme can proceed and main drainage be provided in an area where it is so desperately and urgently needed.

Appendix 2 includes a table which indicates the number of properties which have been connected to the Council's sewers during 1965 together with the total connected to each main scheme.

WATER SUPPLY

For the purpose of water supply the district is divided into two areas as follows :-

- A. Norwich Corporation area of supply, comprising 25 parishes forming the eastern and southern parts of the district with an area of 47,086 acres and containing about 85% of the population and 90% of its rateable value.
- B. This Council's area of supply, comprising 23 parishes with an area of 45,919 acres, but containing only some 15% of the population and 10% of the rateable value of the district.

The parishes in which there are already water mains contain approximately 96% of the whole population of the district.

During the year the Mitford and Launditch Rural District proceeded with the laying of water mains in the Bintree area of their district and commenced to take water from Foulsham to supply this area. They also proceeded with the laying of mains to the village of Sparham and here again started to take water from this Council's mains at Sparham Hill,

Contract work on the provision of iron removal plant at the Foulsham source commenced in January and was completed in August. I am pleased to report that this plan has worked well and that the problems resulting from the high content of iron in the Foulsham water have now been resolved.

In the Council's area of supply two short lengths of water main were laid in connection with new housing development at Cawston and Weston Longville. Both these extensions were carried out by the Council's water maintenance staff.

In the Norwich Corporation area of supply new mains were laid and brought into use at Gt. Hautbois Road, Coltishall, and mains were laid to serve the village of Belaugh although these had not been brought into use at the end of the year.

Throughout the year regular samples were taken of the supplies from the mains in the Council's area for bacteriological examination and the majority of these were found to be excellent. In certain cases, where suspicious or unsatisfactory results were obtained repeat samples were taken following the flushing of the mains and these gave satisfactory results. In the case of the Heydon supply a number of unsatisfactory results were obtained and I felt it advisable to instal a chlorinator which the Council had in store. Following the installation of this equipment all further samples have been satisfactory.

Appendix 3 contains a number of statistics including details of the total quantities of water supplied from the Council's various sources together with details of the number of connections to the mains.

NEW BUILDING

During the year 1,936 new plans were deposited for Town Planning permission or Building Byelaw approval, compared with 2,138 applications in 1964. The number of inspections carried out under the Building Byelaws was 7,824 compared with 7,354 in 1964.

During the year 738 dwellings, including 24 Council dwellings, were completed, and at the end of the year 684 were in course of erection. These figures compare with 441 dwellings completed in 1964. and 699 in course of erection at the end of 1964. These figures indicate that the pace of new building in the district continues as rapidly as ever. The task of building control and inspection is an immense one and despite the appointment of an additional Building Inspector early in the year there have been times when the resources of this section of my Department have been stretched to their limit.

During the year the new Building Regulations were published. These will come into force in February 1966. A great deal of time has had to be spent on the re-organisation of stationery and procedure to meet the requirements and implementation of these new Regulations and it seems obvious that during 1966 there is bound to be a certain amount of difficulty and consequent delay in dealing with some applications.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

During the year 28 site licences and 37 renewals were issued under the above Act. Applications for site licences were refused in ten cases where permission under the Town and Country Planning Acts had also been refused.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant

(signed) R. H. Colver.

A P P E N D I X I.

STAFF CHANGES IN 1965

Arrivals - Officers

11th January, 1965	Mr. C. Hunter	Clerk of Works
8th March, 1965	Mr. W. H. Keighley	Building Inspector
22nd March, 1965	Mr. K. P. Money	Assistant Engineer

Departures - Officers

N O N E

Arrivals - Workmen

8th March, 1965	Mr. H. Lake	Sewage Works Attendant
10th May, 1965	Mr. W. Godfrey	" " "

Departures - Workmen

13th February, 1965 (Retired)	Mr. V. Olley	Sewage Works Attendant
7th April, 1965	Mr. T. Crane	" " "

A P P E N D I X 2.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT

The following table indicates the additional connections to the public sewers which were made during the year :-

Scheme	No. of Properties Connected	
	During 1965	Total on the Scheme 31st December, 1965
AYLSHAM	70	908
CATTON and parts of HELLESDON and SPROWSTON	64	1,186
DRAYTON Stage I	167	167
HELLESDON	102	3,504
LINWADE	-	63
REEPHAM Stage I	2	240
REEPHAM Stage II	26	84
SPROWSTON	8	2,854

A P P E N D I X 3

WATER SUPPLY.

COUNCIL'S AREA OF SUPPLY

Total Area	71.75 sq. miles
Total Population (1961 Census)	6,772
Estimated Population Supplied (1965)	4,150
- do - (1964)	3,700
Length of Main in Service	39 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (approx.)

The following table represents the total quantity of water supplied from the various sources during 1965 with comparable figures for 1964:-

SOURCE	<u>Total Supplied (Gallons)</u>	
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
SALLE	14,050,000	20,402,000
FOULSHAM	7,890,000	8,324,000
OULTON	3,826,000	4,078,000
LEN MADE	3,852,000	Nil
FELTHORPE	2,044,000	2,470,000
HONINGHAM	535,000	871,000
HEYDON	195,000	574,000
RINGLAND	Nil	157,000
WESTON	416,000	419,000
SWANNINGTON	300,000 (Estd).	Nil
GUESTWICK	190,000	210,000
TOTAL	33,298,000	37,505,000

Water Mains Laid in 1965

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Size of Main</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Dwellings Supplied</u>
Weston Longville (Post Office Road)	3"	117 yds.	7
Cawston (Howards Way)	4"	65 yds.	4

The following figures indicate the number of properties connected to the mains in the various parishes of the Council's area of supply at the end of the years 1961-65 :-

PARISH	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Attlebridge	15	15	15	15	18
Booton	11	14	15	20	32
Brandiston	-	-	-	2	13
Cawston	177	201	213	227	257
Felthorpe	43	53	80	91	96
Guestwick	10	10	10	10	10
Foulsham and Themelthorpe	225	230	234	245	255
Heydon	-	-	-	26	27
Honingham	13	13	13	34	44
Morton-on-the-Hill	-	-	-	-	12
Oulton and Blickling	37	38	46	57	62
Reepham	305	319	331	370	386
Ringland	-	-	-	-	24
Salle	35	36	36	36	36
Swannington	15	15	15	23	41
Weston Longville	23	27	29	30	37
Gt. Witchingham	115	120	126	131	137
Wood Dalling	17	17	18	18	18
TOTAL	1,041	1,108	1,181	1,335	1,505
Connected during Year	-	67	73	154	170

The following is a list of the parishes in the Norwich Corporation's area of supply, with the number of properties connected at the end of the years 1961-65:-

PARISH	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Aylsham	941	1,023	1,046	1,076	1,135
Belaugh	9	11	11	11	11
Brampton			14	33	38
Buxton	211	231	247	257	266
Catton	668	726	746	787	811
Coltishall	315	358	370	376	392
Crostwick					1
Drayton	504	632	708	769	846
Frettenham	79	91	104	113	130
Hainford	135	153	169	180	195
Hellesdon	3,229	3,390	3,435	3,572	3,669
Hevingham	179	207	218	230	243
Horsford	274	341	379	429	485
Horstead	125	155	162	200	214
Marsham	171	200	200	204	216
Rackheath	373	431	440	446	454
St. Faiths	485	558	573	623	660
Salhouse	261	307	323	345	374
Spixworth	346	393	439	502	564
Sprowston	3,647	3,808	3,873	3,931	3,979
Stratton Strawless	15	20	20	20	19
Taverham	402	530	593	728	827
Tuttington			2	22	34
Wroxham	336	385	402	433	444
TOTAL	12,705	13,950	14,474	15,287	16,007
Connected during Year		1,245	524	813	720

A P P E N D I X 4

CAPITAL SCHEMES DEALT WITH DURING 1965

WATER SUPPLY

ALDERFORD	Water Main Extension	Not proceeded with
CAWSTON	Water Main Extension to Howards Way	Work Completed October, 1965
FELTHORPE	Water Main Extension Bilney Lane, area.	Preliminary surveys completed.
FOULSHAM	Installation of Water Treatment Plant	Contract placed - work completed August, 1965.
REEPHAM	Water Main Extension New Road	Preliminary surveys completed.
WESTON LONGVILLE	Water Main Extension Post Office Lane.	Works completed July, 1965.
FELTHORPE HEVLINGHAM HAVERINGLAND	Water Main Extension	Not proceeded with
UPGATE SMANNINGTON FELTHORPE	Water Main Extension	Preliminary surveys commenced.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT

AYLSHAM/MARSHAM	Detailed Scheme prepared and submitted to Ministry	Ministry Enquiry held December 1965.
CAWSTON	Preliminary scheme - commenced preparation.	In hand
CENTRAL PARISHES	Preliminary scheme prepared and submitted to Ministry for approval in principle	Awaiting Ministry Approval
DRAYTON STAGE I	Contract placed for sewerage scheme	Completed July 1965
FOULSHAM	Detailed scheme in course of preparation	In hand

OTHER WORKS

FRETtenham DEPOT	Details prepared for improvements and additions	In hand
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